

RESIN COMPOSITE, METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME AND
ARTICLES CONSISTING OF THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates to a resin composite
produced using waste resources, such as used paper and
waste molasses, as raw materials and capable of being
utilized as a plastic material, a method for producing
10 the same, and articles consisting of the same.

Related Background Art

In Japan, which has not been rich in forest
resources, collecting/recycling used paper have been
carried out positively and a system has been firmly
15 established in which used newspaper, used corrugated
fiberboard and the like are reused as recycled paper.
However, for copying paper and printing paper of which
consumption has rapidly increased recently as copiers
and printers have become in common use by leaps and
20 bounds, the utilization of used paper for their
production is low. Furthermore, since recycling of
paper is basically carried out stepwise from the higher
quality paper downward, there is a limit to the demand
of used paper, on the whole, unless the present
25 situation changes. The waste paper tends to increase
more and more with the progress toward office
automation (OA), and the increase in the excess used

paper has become one of the current issues related to waste. Accordingly, utilizing used paper by transforming it into something other than recycled paper is very meaningful, in particular, transforming it into a plastic material is desirable because it can have wide applications.

Waste resources, other than used paper, derived from vegetables include, for example, lees produced during the pressing process of sugar manufacturing and brewing and waste molasses left after the refining process of sugar manufacturing. The waste molasses is not always suitable for foods because it contains indigestible saccharides. Some of the compounds obtained by the chemical modification of polysaccharides, which are vegetable polymers as described above, can be plastic materials; however, their properties lack in diversity and there are none known as substitute materials for rubber.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the primary object of this invention is to provide a resin composite, which can be a useful material having elasticity and flexibility just as does rubber, by making good use of waste vegetable resources such as used paper and waste molasses, a method of producing the above resin composite, and articles consisting of the same.

The invention achieving the above object is a resin composite characterized in that it includes: a polymer compound which is an alternating copolymer of a saccharic compound and an aliphatic compound and has a three-dimensional network; and a plasticizer contained in the gap in the three-dimensional network of the above polymer compound.

Further, the invention is a method of producing the above resin composite characterized in that it includes: a step of providing a liquid containing a plasticizer; and a step of copolymerizing a saccharic compound and a aliphatic compound in the above liquid.

The preferable applications of the above articles include, for example, a shock absorbing medium and a recording medium conveying roller for a printer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the following this invention will be described in detail in terms of its preferred embodiments.

When considering how to make good use of used paper, the inventors of this invention noted that cellulose, a main component of paper, and amylose, amylopectin, main components of starch and so forth, are all polymers of glucose, and they finally found that used paper and starch can be transformed into polymer compounds by copolymerizing saccharic compounds (glucose, oligosaccharides, etc.), which are obtained

09975103-101504

09976103.101501
by chemically decomposing cellulose and the like, and
bi-functional aliphatic derivatives having almost the
same number of carbons as that of the saccharic rings.
According to the above method, the backbone structure
5 of the saccharic polymers as raw materials is altered,
and therefore, the physical properties of the same can
be substantially changed. Further, according to the
above method which involves chemical decomposition of
saccharic polymers as raw materials, monosaccharides
10 and oligosaccharides can be obtained selectively while
separating water-insoluble impurities; thus, the above
method is very effective in making good use of used
paper of low quality, which is difficult to recycle,
lees produced during the pressing process of vegetable
15 resources and so forth.

And after conducting many times a further
investigation of polymer compounds having saccharides
in their backbone structures as described above, the
inventors found that, when a plasticizer-like
20 component, that is, a nonvolatile low-molecular-weight
or polymer compound with a flexible middle- or long
chain is introduced into the three-dimensional network
having been formed by the above polymer compounds being
branched and crosslinked in their saccharic moieties,
25 the polymer compounds obtained are resin composites
exhibiting satisfactory elasticity and flexibility just
as does rubber, and they finally have made this

invention. Specifically, molded forms consisting of the resin composites of this invention can be produced using used paper, waste molasses and so forth as raw materials; accordingly, the production of such molded forms contributes to making good use of waste vegetable resources. Further, molded forms consisting of the resin composites of this invention have properties which allow the molded forms to be used as substitutes for the existing rubber materials; accordingly, they can be used over a wide range and their application can be expected to expand.

(Constitution and Production Method)

The saccharic compounds used in the resin composites of this invention are preferably glucose and oligosaccharides consisting of glucose units (obtained by dehydrating and condensing several monosaccharides through glycoside linkage); however, they may be other monosaccharides (mannose, galactose, etc.) and oligosaccharides containing the same, and moreover, the linkage types (α , β) of oligosaccharides are not necessarily limited. For oligosaccharides, hexasaccharide or oligosaccharides of which polymerization degree is less than 6 are desirably used. The use of heptaoligosaccharide or oligosaccharides of which polymerization degree is more than 7 causes the intended polymer compounds to be harder, which in turn may cause the molded forms

09976103-101501

consisting of the polymer compounds to lack in flexibility. The saccharic compounds may also be used in which alkyl groups, acyl groups, etc. are substituted for part of the hydroxyl groups thereof.

5 The bi-functional aliphatic compounds
copolymerized together with the above described
saccharic compounds in the production of the resin
composites of the present invention include, for
example, aliphatic dicarboxylic acids, aliphatic
10 dicarboxylate esters, aliphatic dicarboxylic acid
chlorides and aliphatic diisocyanates.

 The components suitably used as a plasticizer
include, for example, silicone oil, modified silicone
oil, paraffin (solid paraffin, liquid paraffin) and
15 derivatives of fatty acids. When using the resin
composite in applications which do not require high
resistance to water, polyalkylene glycols such as
polyethylene glycol can be used as a component as a
plasticizer.

20 The above described fatty acid derivatives used as
a plasticizer include, for example, monocarboxylic
acids having 8 to 18 carbon atoms, dicarboxylic acids
and the esters thereof; however, these examples are not
intended to limit this invention. When these fatty
25 acid derivatives are aliphatic dicarboxylic acids
having the same acid radical as that of the fatty acid
moiety which constitute the polymer compounds as a

09976103-101501

backbone or the esters thereof, they are highly useful because the intended resin composites can be obtained simply and easily only by using an excess amount of precursors of the fatty acids (or by using a reduced amount of saccharic compounds), and hence preferable.

Further, esters such as oleic acid triglyceride, which is a main component of food oil, and the fatty acids obtained by saponifying the above esters can also be used. This indicates that this invention is very useful as means for recycling waste food oil.

The resin composites of this invention can be synthesized easily using the above described components and the methods described below.

First, a polymer compound having a crosslinked structure is prepared by copolymerizing a saccharic compound and a bi-functional aliphatic derivative in a solution containing a plasticizer, if necessary, in the existence of a proper catalyst. At the time of this preparation, the plasticizer and the solvent are introduced into the gap in the three-dimensional network which consists of the polymer compound to be formed, and a gel is formed. Then the solvent and the disused are removed from the obtained gel by cleaning, drying, or other methods, to obtain the intended resin composite. Alternatively, the intended resin composite can be obtained by synthesizing the above polymer compound at lower molecular weight which has reactive

09976103-101501

terminals (for example, acid terminals) in advance, kneading the low-molecular-weight polymer with the above plasticizer, and crosslinking the same by heating etc.

5 After the intensive investigation, the inventors found that, when forming the resin composite of the invention by copolymerizing a saccharic compound and a bi-functional aliphatic derivative, in order to allow the resin composite to crosslink so as to have
10 properties just as rubber, it is effective to use the bi-functional aliphatic derivative in excess of an amount that the saccharic compound requires. The inventors also found that in addition to the above method, the proper use of a poor solvent for the
15 polymer compound as a copolymer allows the optimal crosslinking to be easily derived. The poor solvents usable in such a case include, for example, acetonitrile, toluene, xylene and dioxane. These poor solvents can be used in combination with, for example,
20 N,N-dimethylformamide, which is a good solvent. As solvents used, desirably those making the dissolution and dispersion of a plasticizer satisfactory are properly selected and used in combination with each other.
25 Additives, such as coloring material, stabilizer and filler, may be added to the resin composite of this invention, according to its application.

09976103-101501

Since the resin composite of this invention which is obtained as described above can be bound by heating and pressing, rubber-like molded form in a desired form can be obtained through, for example, compression molding in a die. Further, since the obtained molded form can be cut with a cutter, the resin composite after molding forming can be made into various products by machining it in a desired form.

The molded form consisting of the resin composite of this invention has elasticity and flexibility similar to those of the known rubber materials and causes a deformation in itself when pressure is applied thereto and recovers when the pressure is relaxed; therefore, it is suitably used for a shock absorbing medium or for conveying and pressing rollers.

(Saccharification by Decomposition)

When utilizing used paper and vegetable lees produced during the pressing process of vegetables, as raw materials, if the used paper and the vegetable lees are chemically decomposed, $\beta 1 \rightarrow 4$ linkage of cellulose contained in them as a constituent is cut off, and glucose (monosaccharide) and cellooligosaccharides (di- to hexasaccharides) can be obtained as water-soluble components. The concrete processes of such saccharification by decomposition include, for example, decomposition with acids such as dilute hydrochloric acid and dilute sulfuric acid, decomposition with

enzymes such as cellulase and decomposition with high temperature and pressure water. When utilizing starch or starch molasses as a raw material, the same processes as above are used. From the above raw materials, that is, used paper, vegetable lees produced during the pressing process, starch or starch molasses, various types of glucoses and maltooligosaccharides such as maltose (disaccharide) are obtained through the above described types of decomposition. In decomposition with enzymes, amylase etc. is used.

The polymer compounds constituting the resin composite of this invention are polyesters obtained by the ester reaction of saccharic compounds as polyhydric alcohols with bi-functional aliphatic compounds; therefore, they can be depolymerized through the hydrolytic cleavage of the ester linkage and provide saccharides and fatty acids as decomposition products. This indicates that, in the resin composite of this invention which consists of the above described polymer compounds, its molded forms and the waste thereof can be reused as the raw material. For the hydrolysis in the above cases, aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide or enzymes such as lipase and esterase are preferably used.

In the following the present invention will be described in further detail taking examples and comparative examples.

09976103-101501

Example 1

System Containing Silicone Oil

10 g of glucose, 10 ml of silicone oil (SRX310, by
Dow Corning Toray Silicone) and 30 ml of pyridine were
5 mixed into 200 ml of dioxane, and the mixture was
heated to 70°C in the nitrogen atmosphere while being
agitated vigorously. Then 20 ml of sebacic acid
chloride diluted with 100 ml of N, N-dimethylformamide
10 was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was
agitated for 30 minutes to undergo copolymerization.
The formed gel was water-washed three times and dried,
to remove the solvent and the disused therefrom, as a
result of which 18 g of colorless, rice cake-like
solid, which was the resin composite of this example,
15 was obtained.

Examples 2 to 6

A resin composite was synthesized in the same
manner as Example 1, except that the raw material
components were replaced with those shown in Table 1.
20 As a result, a colorless or slightly yellowish rice
cake-like solid was obtained in each example.

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Table 1: Raw Material Components used in Examples 2
to 6

Example	Saccharic Compound	Bi-functional Aliphatic Derivative	Plasticizer
2	Glucose	Azelaic Acid Chloride	Silicone Oil (the same as that of Example 1)
3	Glucose	Hexamethylene diisocyanate	Silicone Oil (the same as that of Example 1)
4	Glucose	Sebacic Acid Chloride	Bulk Paraffin
5	Glucose	Sebacic Acid Chloride	Salad Oil
6	Maltose	Sebacic Acid Chloride	Liquid Paraffin

Example 7

System Containing an Excess of Fatty Acid

5 g of glucose and 30 ml of pyridine were mixed into 200 ml of acetonitrile, and the mixture was heated to 70°C in the nitrogen atmosphere. Then 20 ml of sebacic acid chloride diluted with 100 ml of N, N-dimethylformamide was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was agitated for 30 minutes to undergo copolymerization. The formed gel was immersed in water for 12 hours, and then washed and dried, as a result of which 12 g of colorless, rice cake-like solid, which was the resin composite of this example, was obtained.

Example 8

Resin Synthesis from Used Paper

Corrugated fiberboard (double-sided, A-flute) was cut into 5-mm squares. 100 g of the corrugated fiberboard squares were put into 3 l of an enzyme solution, and the solution was agitated at 45°C for 6 hours to undergo enzymatic decomposition. In this enzymatic decomposition, 10 g of cellulase (Meicelase TP60, by Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd.) dissolved in 3 l of acetic acid/sodium acetate aqueous solution (pH 4.5) was used as the enzyme solution. After the completion of the reaction, 200 ml of methanol was added to the solution, the insoluble residue was filtered out, the filtrate was passed through an ion-exchange resin column (Amberlite IR-120B, by Japan Organo Co., Ltd.) 50 cm long, and the solvent was distilled out of the filtrate, which underwent drying. As a result, 64 g of slightly yellowish powder, which was a saccharic mixture having glucose, cellobiose, cellotriose as main components, was obtained.

50 g of the saccharic mixture was copolymerized with sebacic acid chloride in the same manner as Example 1 and the copolymer was allowed to contain silicone oil; thus, 55 g of slightly brown solid, which was the resin composite of this example, was obtained.

Examples 9 and 10

Method using Kneading/Post Crosslinking

5 g of glucose, 2 g of adipic acid and 6 ml of

09976103-101504

acetic anhydride were mixed together, and the mixture was agitated at 120°C for 1 hour. Then 0.5 g of zinc chloride was mixed into the mixture, followed by agitation at a reduced pressure of 6.7 kPa. After 1 hour, 2 g of additional adipic acid was mixed into the mixture, again followed by agitation at a reduced pressure of 6.7 kPa. The obtained paste was put into water and washed while being crushed, as a result of which 8 g of brown powder was obtained. Then 2 g of polyethylene glycol (number average molecular weight of 600) and 2 g of amino-modified silicone oil (TSF4703, by Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.) are added to 2 g of the above powder separately taken, respectively. Each mixture was kneaded at 120°C, and heated while being left stand for 1 hour. As a result, a rubber-like solid was obtained from each mixture.

Examples 11 to 20

Molding

Rice cake-like solids (1 g each) obtained in Examples 1 to 8 were compression molded at 180°C, 2 MPa using a cylindrical die (cylindrical shape, inside dimension, 2 cm in diameter, 3 mm in depth). As a result, a dense molded form having both elasticity and flexibility was obtained in each case.

Example 21

Shock Absorbing Medium

120 g of rice cake-like solid was synthesized in

the same manner as obtaining the resin composite of
Example 1. The obtained rice cake-like solid was
stretched out on a hot plate at 180°C to put it in a
string form and then cut into about 5-mm lengths, to
5 prepare a shock absorbing medium in the pellet form.

Example 22

Roller

50 g of rice cake-like solid obtained in Example 7
was compression formed (180°C, 3 MPa, using no die) to
10 put it in a sheet form 20 cm long × 20 cm long × 1 mm
thick, wound around and pressed on an aluminum pipe (2
cm in diameter) while being kept on the heated hot
plate, and then quenched, to prepare a recording medium
conveying roller for an ink jet printer.

15 As described so far, this invention provides a
resin composite of which production contributes to
making good use of waste vegetable resources, such as
used paper and waste molasses, as raw materials, and
moreover, which itself can be a useful material because
20 it has properties of elasticity and flexibility just as
rubber and is expected to have wide applications.

Further, this invention provides: a method of producing
the above resin composite; a molded form consisting of
the above resin composite; and a shock absorbing medium
25 and a roller obtained by processing the above molded
form.

09976103-101504